

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

To day, three steamers leave this port on their way towards California. Such an event presents a favorable opportunity for a few reflections—suggested by the fact itself, and by the apparent diminution in the numbers emigrating to the California gold mines. Never before, in the history of human enterprise and of colonization, has any country received, in so short a period, within its wild and uncultivated fields, so many adventurers; and when we consider that these men have left a republic bounteously blessed with prosperity, and always generous to industry, the phenomenon becomes still more interesting and important. Though, as we have often urged the same amount and spirit of industry exerted in agriculture, upon a rich soil, would contribute quite as much to the general happiness of those engaged upon it as the products of gold mines, yet the common mind does not readily perceive this great axiom of public economy, and is not stimulated by the truth dwelling in the thought. Gold itself is a tangible substance, when perceived. Thought, or a great principle of action, lies much deeper. Equally able, if equally respected and sought, and treasured, to enrich mankind, it must give way to a great practical result, such as the labor in the mines so substantially furnishes. Even the successful of individual laborers, in trade, in commercial designs, in agriculture within the territory of California, fail to draw off, by their example, and by their prosperity, any large number of those whose imaginations have been inflamed by the prize lumps of gold found by some fortunate deliver of the soil. In lotteries, all purchasers expect to be winners. In the California gold lottery, we perceive the same credulous hope—the same spirit of adventure, as in any other scheme of chance. The world has proved that labor on the soil, even of the sterile countries, always enriches the husbandman; but the failure of thousands in California to obtain a "pile" of dust, does not check the growth and perseverance in the desire of sudden fortune. Men, except in individual instances, seek to become rich by the swiftest means, unmindful that without labor, man is a misery to himself, and dead to a national wealth—as useless as a gambler or a dealer in stocks.

It has been supposed, recently, that this feverish desire, based on extravagant hopes of sudden wealth, has abated in the United States, and many persons have too willingly asserted that the emigration to California is nearly at an end. This, we believe, to be a decision, not in accordance with truth. In the spring of the present year, thousands upon thousands turned their steps towards California, seeking it by various routes, and filling ship after ship with crowded hundreds. The tide of enterprise tending in that direction was largely swollen. Around the Cape, by Panama, and across the plains, thousands departed; all inspired by one intelligence, by one will, to reach the mines in the most favorable season for reaping the anticipated harvest. Most of these persons were poor men, who had not the means to sustain themselves during the wet season, when labor in California ceases, and life itself becomes, at best, but a dream of patience and deprivation. This is the reason why few are now on their way to the mines. Those who now go thither must be prepared to sojourn there, without any income from labor, for months after their arrival, and those who have not prepared for such patient inaction, will find themselves like the foolish virgins in the parable. On the whole, therefore, we are not surprised that the emigration has diminished within a few weeks, while, at the same time, we are equally well satisfied that, at a more propitious season, the annual tide will again be noticed sweeping onward a whole sea of heads towards the Pacific, and exhibiting the same spectacle that was beheld with such astonishment last year. We have thousands, in this metropolis alone, ready to start at a proper and convenient season.—*N. Y. Herald, 13th inst.*

A friend of ours, whose chief, if not only failing, was a penchant for good liquors, was asked a few days ago, by a close-fisted old customer to partake of some very old whiskey, which he valued very highly. He consented not reluctantly, when his hospitable entertainer took the bottle and poured out what our friend regarded as a very small dose. The latter, taking the glass and holding it above his head, remarked rather sceptically—"you say it is forty years old." "Yes," replied the host. "Then," replied our friend, "all I have to say is that it's d—d small for its age."

One of the Deputy Marshals engaged in taking the census says he has not so far met with a woman who will confess to more than thirty-six years, although some of them have grand children of 35 in the house with them.

TEACH THE BOYS AND GIRLS TO MILK.—The art of milking well is not taught in a hurry. It requires long practice to milk properly, and therefore all young people on a farm ought to be shown how the labour should be done. It is quite important that this branch of dairying should be particularly attended to, for a good milkmaid obtains at least a quarter more from the same cow than a poor milkmaid.

The first lesson to be taught to young people is gentleness and kindness to cows. They never need to be treated harshly in case the business is properly commenced. Cows that have been caressed and uniformly well treated, are fond of having the milk drawn from the udder at the regular time of milking, for it gives them relief from the distention of the milk ducts.

Let young people be put to milking the farrow cows first, or such as are to be dried, and then the loss from bad milking will be less injurious. The hand should extend to the extremity of the teats, for the milk is then drawn easier.

PARIS BEGARS.—A family which lived in great luxury—giving dinner parties twice a week, the wife young and pretty, the young children educating for elegant life, visitors of theatres, &c. &c.—was discovered to be supported by the most abject beggar of Paris. He was in the habit of coming in late, pleading business which kept him absent from his family all day, but very well informed and gay with friends and acquaintances, when at home. He was arrested while at a "café," pretending to have been dreadfully wounded in a battle in Africa.

CHINESE TEAR-BOTTLE.—It is a custom among the Chinese to have a tear-bottle. When two ladies or females of the lower rank quarrel, they go before a magistrate. A tear-bottle is given to the individual who says she is aggrieved, and if she can fill it with tears, the magistrate says: "I perceive you have been harshly treated. I shall award a great punishment to the one by whom you have been oppressed." If she can only half fill it, the punishment is reduced one half; but if she cannot shed one tear, there is no punishment at all.

ENCOURAGING TO BIGAMISTS.—In the case of Catherine Bennett and Thomas Roberts, charged with bigamy at New York, the parties were discharged from custody, on Monday, under the statute of limitations, no indictment having been found within three years after the crime. This was in consequence of Catherine's husband being in the penitentiary all the while, and not knowing of her doings.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—Mr. Potter, from the Post Office committee in the House of Representatives, has made a report, in which he proposes that three cents shall be charged on a letter, any distance, pre-paid, and five cents if not pre-paid. Newspapers, half cent on each, when delivered in the State in which they are printed, and out of it one cent. Pamphlets and magazines, embracing bound books, two cents for the first ounce, and one cent for each additional ounce. A million and a half dollars to be appropriated to supply any deficiency which may result in consequence of the modification; and authority is given to coin three cent pieces.

GROWTH OF OREGON.—From various articles in the Californian, we learn that Oregon is being settled with great rapidity. A number of new towns have been laid out. The most promising appear to be Pacific City and Cascade. The former is a sea port on Baker's Bay, at the northern shore of the mouth of the Columbia. It has an excellent harbor, and already contains quite a number of buildings, whither many of the leading business houses of Oregon were removing. Cascade is near the Cascades, on the Columbia river, 35 miles above the junction of the Columbia and Willamette. It is in this neighborhood that coal has been discovered, and here the emigrant trail comes in.

A cross-grained, antiquated maiden vixen, went to a physician for advice. "Madam," said the physician. "It seems to me that it would do you good to have a little sun and air." "O you abominable critter! a son and heir! oh dear! will somebody fan me! I shall go off! The outrageous brute! a son and heir!" The old maid vanished and has not since been seen.

A correspondent, a wag in his way, says that when a young man, he occupied a chamber separated from that of a married couple by a thin partition. One cold night he heard the rough voice of the husband grumbling out:

"Take away your hoofs!" To which the wife replied in a querulous tone: "Ah! you did not speak so when we were first married—then you used to say to me, 'Take away your little hoofs, footsy, tootsy!'"

While Mr. Clay was addressing the people of Philadelphia, an omnibus driver attempted to make his way, with his vehicle, through the crowd who were listening. He was repulsed, and Mr. Clay, immediately remarked, that that omnibus was like the one he had left at Washington—it didn't get through!

Dr. Baird declares that the Spanish people who have not a Bible or a tract among them are the most honest and honorable people in Europe.

LOWER EAST TENNESSEE CO-OPERATION.

Protracted Meetings.—Elders R. Randolph and E. A. Smith expect, the Lord permitting, to attend the following Meetings, to wit:

Liberty Hill, McMinn co., commencing Saturday before the 1st Lord's day of Sept. Hixson, Moira co., Saturday before the 21st Lord's day of Sept. Shady Grove, Walker co., Ga., Friday before the 31st Lord's day of Sept. Cane Creek, Walker co., Ga., Friday before the 4th Lord's day of Sept. Harrison, Hamilton co., 5th Lord's day of Sept.

29th Annual Co-operation Meeting, Friday before the 1st Lord's day of October, Spring Creek, M. H., 8 miles West of Athens. Harts Creek, Bradley co., Friday before the 21st Lord's day of Oct. Chainaw, Bradley co., Friday before the 31st Lord's day of Oct. Athens, Friday before the 4th Lord's day of Oct. Six Mile Creek, Blount co., Friday before the 1st Lord's day of Nov. Pond Creek, McMinn co., Friday before the 21st Lord's day of Nov.

I. O. O. F.

McMinn Lodge, No. 54, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, have postponed the time for having their procession and address, until some future day, of which due notice will be given in the news papers, and by invitation. The dinner at the F. & M. Institute, at Rogersville, on the 4th September, by the members of the Order would deprive us of the presence of many of our friends, and the Lodge is anxious to have the presence of all the brethren agreed upon.

G. W. ROSS, } Com
A. H. KEITH, }
R. C. JACKSON, }

Aug. 16, 1850

WM. T. BLACKWELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ATHENS, TENN.

Will practice in the Courts of the Third Judicial Circuit. He can be found at the office of the Circuit Court Clerk. Aug. 23, 1850—100

No Cure No Pay!

THE undersigned has permanently located himself in Calhoun, McMinn county, at which place he has opened an Office for the purpose of preparing claims for all persons who have claims against the Government, for Pensions, Bounty Lands, Pay proper, Extra Pay, Pay for lost Horses, and every other description of claims for adjudication before the Departments at Washington. He is well prepared, having all the Pension Laws, and all the Executive Regulations, to direct him in preparing claims, and in addition twenty years experience in that line of business. His charges shall be moderate. Many claims are on account of being prepared by inexperienced persons, and he can save him no charge for talking about your claims.

SAMUEL WORKMAN.

Aug. 23, 1850—12m 100

Sale of Land.

PURSUANT to an order of the Circuit Court of the county of Polk and State of Tennessee, at the June term, 1850, I will proceed to sell upon the premises, on the 5th day of October next, to the highest bidder, the section of School Land, for the 34 fractional Township South, Range 24, East of the Basis line, those District. Said lands have been valued as follows:

The South half to \$1300
The South-east quarter to 350
The North-east quarter to 350

Said land will be sold as the law directs.

JAMES SMITH, Clerk.

Aug. 23, 1850—6m 100

R. M. EDWARDS,

Attorney at Law,

CLEVELAND, TENN.

OFFERS his professional services to the people of the Third Judicial Circuit, and will attend to any business for soldiers, such as collecting Land Claims, Extra Pay, and Pensions, which may be entrusted to his care.

Aug. 16, 1850—6m 90

Cash Wheat Agency.

10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED, delivered at Dalton, or which the highest price will be paid in Cash.

All who bring Wheat to this market will do well to give the undersigned a call before selling.

JOHN H. WELLS, Agent.

Dalton, Aug. 2, 1850—5m 97

Knoxville Female Seminary,

R. B. McMULLEN AND JAS. PARK, PRESIDENTIAN MINISTERS.

THE next Session of this flourishing institution will begin on the 13th of September next.

The Seminary and Grounds. The Seminary is unusually large and finely arranged for the purpose to which it is applied, and is situated on a beautiful lot of two acres, delightfully shaded with large forest trees, with shrubbery, flowers and bluegrass interspersed over it.

Library of 1000 to 1200 Volumes. A Library of from 1000 to 1200 volumes, the private property of the principals, will be loaned free of charge, to be used by the pupils as books of reference.

Music.—We intend that the facilities for acquiring a good musical education shall be of the best order that the country can afford.

Telescope.—We have sent for a fine Telescope costing \$300, and other Astronomical Apparatus amounting to \$65 more.

The Principals both completed their studies in Princeton Theological Seminary, and have both taught in high Classical Academies, and one of them in College, and therefore bring to their aid considerable experience on the subject as well as an ardent love for the business.

The popularity of the Seminary may be judged of by what others have published about it, such as the following card.

A Card.—The examination of the Senior class of the Knoxville Female Seminary for Young Ladies, which we had the pleasure of attending on Tuesday of last week, was such as fully to realize the expectations of all present, sufficiently thorough on the part of the Teachers and well sustained throughout on the part of the Pupils. We are able to speak of it in terms of unqualified approbation. The talents, industry and cultivation shown by the class were highly creditable to both themselves and the institution, and richly entitle them to its graduating honors. The exhibition of their musical skill and knowledge was tasteful, and proved them to have attained a high point of accomplishment in this most delightful of all Arts.

We are truly gratified at the increasing evidence of the high position this school under its present auspices, well may be assumed. Its happy methods of instruction and refining influence upon the character of its pupils can not fail to be appreciated by a discerning community.

H. SEARS, WM. SWAN,
WM. B. REESE, J. W. CAMPBELL,
WM. S. KENNEDY, THOS. W. HUNES,
JAS. PARKS, JR., JOS. L. KIRK,
J. H. MYERS.

July 10, 1849.

THE EXAMINATION.—The Summer Session of this Institution closed on Friday of last week, [the 19th of July, 1850.] The Senior Class was examined on Friday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th inst. The examination was thorough, honest and reflected upon both teachers and pupils the highest honor.

The graduating class of the preceding year obtained the universal commendation of all who witnessed their examination. And many of our most intelligent citizens who were then present, expressed the opinion that they had never before witnessed an examination of young ladies who displayed as equal reputation with the various branches upon which they were examined. It is deemed no disparagement to that class, and is esteemed the highest compliment to the present graduates to say that the latter required the former. What ever or wherever the associations of either may hereafter be, they will not reflect discredit upon the Institution whose honors they have earned and received.

THE UNDER-GRADUATES.—The undergraduates evinced a thorough understanding of the different studies which had claimed their attention during the past session. It was evident to all present from the mode of examination adopted by the teachers, that the pupils had not been previously informed as to the particular questions which should be addressed to them in the various branches upon which they were examined. No such deception is here practiced. The pupils will exhibit an extent of intelligence at all times and under all circumstances, equal to that which their scholars in examination would indicate.

POPULARITY.—Three years have now elapsed since this Institution went into operation with less than a half a dozen pupils. No institution of the kind ever struggled into existence against a stronger current of opposition, and but few have so successfully surmounted similar difficulties and risen so rapidly to enviable distinction. The fact alone for the past year shows the number of pupils to attendance to be eighty-seven.

THE TRUE GROUND OF MERIT.—This Institution is not entered, nor is it the wish of its friends that it should be. The only ground upon which it rests is its own merits, upon merits of a far different and much higher character. It owes its origin to voluntary effort and association, caused by a deep solicitude for the establishment and promotion of the highest standard of female education.

The execution of it is now in our hands, and our aim is to have it become a model of its kind, and to possess the highest qualifications and are in every particular fitted for the difficult and delicate task of training the youthful mind.

BOARDING.—Including washing, lodging, fuel, lights, can be had in the best manner for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

The healthfulness of Knoxville is unsurpassed.

TERMS.—As heretofore.

Aug. 23, 1850 100

Groceries for Sale.

500 BAGS Rice, Miracaba and Java Coffee;

150 lbs. Muscovado, Porto Rico, and St. Croix Sugar;

200 boxes and barrels Lard, Crushed, Powdered and Clarified Sugar;

170 lbs. Molasses;

200 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, ass'd;

25 chests Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea;

50 tons Sweets, Bar, Hoop, and Band Iron;

1400 kegs Nails and Brads;

2000 lbs. Cast, German and Blister Steel;

5000 sacks Salt;

An assortment of Spices, Soaps, Candles, Gun Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Buckets, Brooms, Ladders, &c.

BAKER, WILLIAMS & CO.

August 16, 1850—100

S. J. LINDLEY—Solicitor of all descriptions of law just received and for sale at

May 2, '50 REEDER'S

Athens Female Academy.

THE Trustees of the Athens Female Academy respectfully announce to the public that the first Session of the Institution, under its new organization, will commence on the first Monday of September next, under the care of Miss O. E. Marchbanks, as Principal.

Being resolved to use every effort to place this institution on an equality in every respect, with the best of the kind in the country, and being satisfied that its present accomplished Principal will give perfect satisfaction to its pupils and patrons, the Trustees rely upon an abiding confidence upon the co-operation of the friends of female education in their efforts to maintain the institution upon the most permanent and elevated position.

To secure the most thorough and accomplished education, the course of study will be the same as is adopted in the best Female Academies of the country, and additional teachers will be engaged from time to time, as the number of pupils increase so as to require it.

The services of Prof. G. R. KNABE have been secured as teacher in the Musical Department. His reputation as a Teacher of Music renders it unnecessary to say anything in regard to his qualifications. He will also give lessons, if desired, to others not members of the School.

The tuition fees and incidental expenses will be as follows:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, 87,00

French, Italian and Spanish Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Science, Astronomy, &c., 10,00

Drawing, Painting, &c., 3,00

Music on the Piano, 15,00

" " Guitar, 15,00

Incidental Expenses, 1,00

The Trustees have the assurance from several of the most respectable families of the place that they will board young ladies, including light and fuel, at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

VISITORS.

Rev. John J. Robinson, R. C. Jackson,
Rev. Jacob W. Miller, S. K. Reader,
James S. Bridges, T. J. Campbell, Jr.,
R. N. McEwen, Geo. W. Bridges.

TRUSTEES.

A. McKellin, James Gettys,
J. F. Shover, A. D. Keys,
Richard Haley, T. N. Van Dyke,
H. H. Rider, Aug. 16, 1850—100

EAST TENNESSEE

Masonic Female Institute,

MARYVILLE, TENN.

Will be opened for the admission of pupils September 16th, 1850. The Institute embraces a Preparatory and Academic Department. The Academic year consists of two sessions of twenty weeks each.

TUITION per Session—In Advance:

Preparatory Department, \$5.00

Academic Department—

Fourth Class, 10.00

Third Class, 12.00

Second Class, 15.00

Senior Class, 15.00

Music—Piano, 20.00

Use of Instrument, 5.00

Guitar, 10.00

Drawing and Painting, 10.00

French, 10.00

Ancient Languages, when desired, 3.00

Contingent Expenses, 1.00

Boarding can be had in respectable families at prices varying from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week.

For particulars reference is made to Rev. F. Pore, President of the Institute.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. A. McKAMY, Sec.

Aug. 16, 1850—40

Notice.

To the heirs at law of Jas. Humphrey:

As deceased, late of McMinn county, Tenn., will inform the subscriber of their whereabouts, they will hear of something to their advantage. The said Humphrey died at his residence in McMinn county, in June of the year 1845, leaving an estate amounting to \$2000, a portion of which was bequeathed to the heirs of his brothers, Hiram and George Humphrey. The said Humphrey deceased, came to this country from Virginia, about the year 1838, and stated that his relations lived in Canada. He was about five feet eleven inches high, dark complexion, and weighed 170 or 175 lbs.

Newspapers in the North, will serve the interests of some, perhaps, needy persons, by publishing this notice, or referring to it in such a way that will attract the attention of the parties interested.

Address the subscriber.

R. B. HUDSON.

Athens, McMinn co., Tenn.

Aug. 16, 1850—40

A Bargain Offered.

THE undersigned offers to sell the half or whole of the Mr. SAVAGE FURNACE, with its appurtenances, and from Eight Hundred to One Thousand Acres of Wood Land, all easily got at for coaling. The One bank can't be surpassed in the United States for quality and quantity, within a mile of the Furnace. The works are situated on Ball Play, Monroe county, Tenn., in a good neighborhood. There is a Saw and Grist Mill attached to the place. It is four miles from Tellico River.

Those wishing to go into the Iron business will do well to come and look at the premises. There is a dissolution of partnership, and the half or all will be sold. It is all new.

BAKINGTON & DOYD.

August 16, 1850—30

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just started two new Wool Carding Machines, seven miles South-east of Athens, on Chestnut Creek, and will execute any work in that line in the very best style, at the usual prices. Persons from a distance will have their work attended to promptly in every instance. For every ten pounds of Wool one pound of grease is required to be furnished. If the Wool is properly cleaned and well prepared, he will warrant the work well done.

JNO. J. DIXON.

Aug. 16, 1850—100

FOREST HILL ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September next, under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES P. SAMUEL, assisted by his Lady, and close the last Friday in January.

Mr. Samuel's ability and faithfulness as a competent and efficient instructor, have been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested within the last sixteen years. The Trustees can, therefore, safely recommend this Institution to the consideration of those who desire their sons and daughters to be well taught.

TERMS, per Session of Five Months, Payable at the end of the session:

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$5.00

English Grammar, Geography, and the above, 8.00

Latin and French Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Science, Astronomy, &c., 10.00

EXTRAS.

Instruction in Double-Entry Book-keeping will be given to students, and to any young men who may desire it, 8.00

Elementary Drawing for small children, 2 lessons per week, 1.00

Drawing and Painting on Enamelled surface 2 lessons per week, 3.00

Lithographic or Monochrome Painting, 2 lessons per week, 6.00

Mezzotint Painting, 2 lessons per week, 5.00

By order of the Board of Trustees all the young Ladies and Gentlemen can obtain certificates of commendation in any or all of the branches they may have studied, by undergoing a fair and thorough examination, if their performance and moral deportment will justify it.

Reward certificates will be given monthly to all the pupils who may deserve them for good behavior, punctuality in attendance, and proficiency in their various studies.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. METCALFE, Sec.

Athens, July 10, 1850—100

NOTICE.